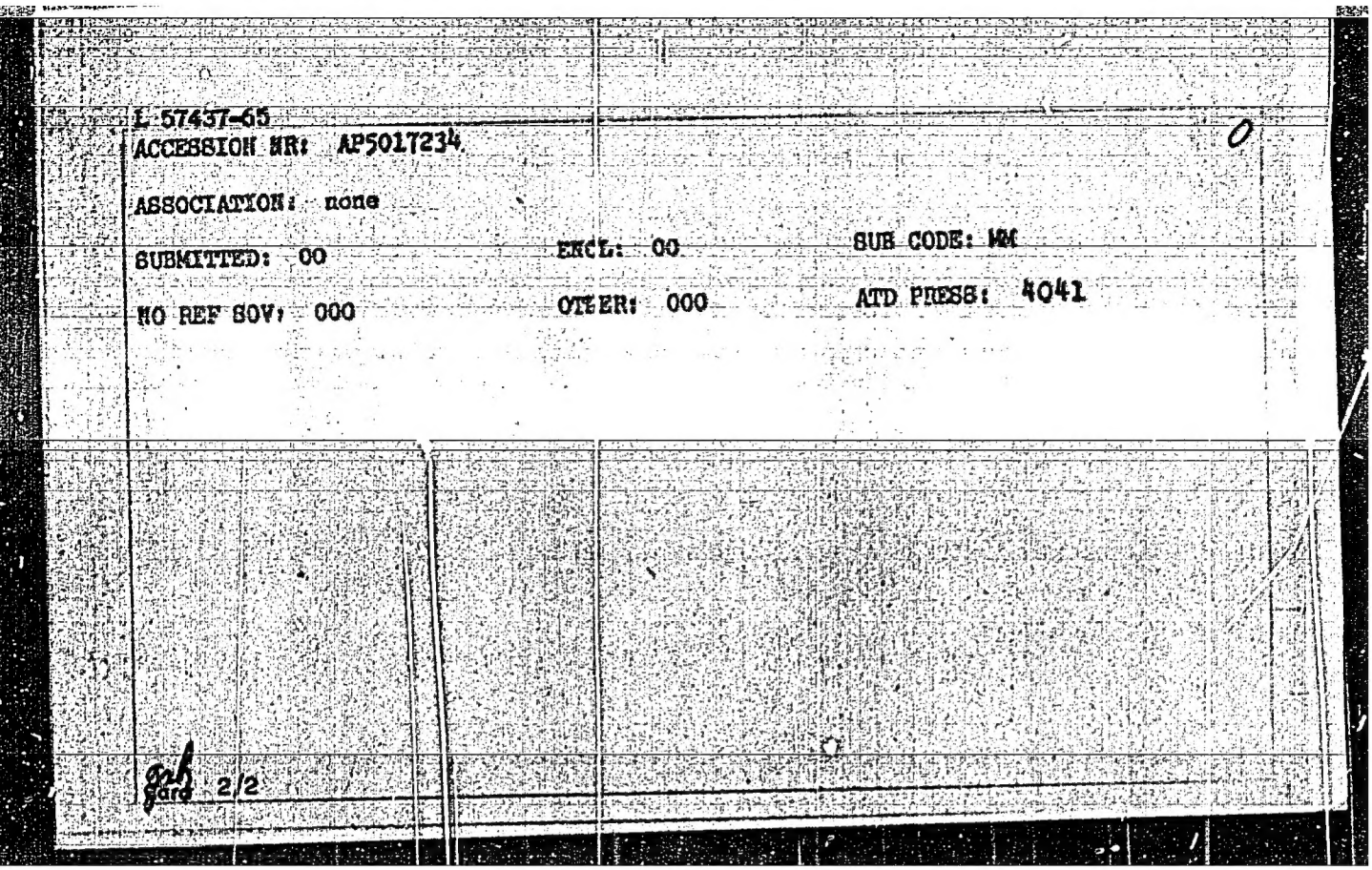


L 57437-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5017234

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4041

Card 2/2

VYKLICKY, Miloslav; LOBL, Karel; KABRHEL, Adolf; TUMA, Hanus; CIHAL, Vladimir; PRAZAK, Milan

Effect of molybdenum and copper on the properties of chrome stainless steel. Hut listy 16 no.8:553-560 Ag '61.

1. Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu a technologie, Praha (for Vyklicky, Lobl, Kabrhel and Tuma). 2. Statni vyzkumny ustav ochrany materialu G.V.Akimova, Praha (for Cihal and Prazak).

VYKLICKY, Miloslav, inz.

Two-phase chrome-manganese corrosion resistant steel. Hut listy 17 no.11:786-800 N '62.

1. Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu a technologie, Praha.

Z/032/63/013/002/004/004
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Vyklický, M., Lübl, K., Potůček, B. and Kabrhel, A.

TITLE: Introduction of economy stainless refractory steels and facing elements

PERIODICAL: Strojírenství, v. 13, no. 2, 1963, 155

TEXT: The possibility was examined of substituting expensive and scarce steels by economy steels of the type Cr18Ni5Mn9N and Cr18Mn15N and satisfactory progress was made in introducing the proposed alloys as substitutes for the steels Real 095 and 096. Furthermore, the possibility was considered of using the steel Cr18Mn15N for a number of corrosive media under current welding conditions. Work has progressed in obtaining more accurate data on the properties of the oxidation-resistant austenitic chromium-nickel steels used for casting components of fittings, turbines, etc. Draft data sheets were worked out for the steels ARM4 and ARM 6.
Report Z-61-987, SVÚMT, Prague, 1961.
[Abstracter's note: complete translation.]

Card 1/1

VYKLICKY, M.,inz.; MERICKA, M.

Heat resistance of Fe-Cr-Al alloys with a higher carbon content. Strojirenstvi 13 no. 12: 909-918, 927 D '63.

1. Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu a technologie, Praha.

LOBL, K.; VYKLICKY, M.; KABRHEL, A.;

Introduction of new stainless, fireproof, and fire-resisting steels and alloys in industrial production. Energetica Cz 13 no.8:440 Ag '63.

POTUCEK, B.; VYKLICKY, M.; KABRHEL, A.

New possibilities for using the economical stainless steels Cr18Ni5Mn8N (17460), Cr17Ti (17046), and Cr18Mn15N (17471). Energetika Cz 13 no.9:500 S '63.

ACCESSION NR: AP4017926 Z/0065/64/000/001/0013/0027

AUTHOR: Vyklicky, Miloslav (Vy*klitskiy, Miloslav); Kralik, Frantisek (Kralik, Frantishek); Tuma, Hanus (Tuma, Ganush)

TITLE: Distribution of the elements between the alpha and gamma phases in chromium-nickel steels with two-phase structure

SOURCE: Kovove materialy, no. 1, 1964, 13-27

TOPIC TAGS: element distribution, alpha phase, gamma phase, chromium-nickel steel, two-phase structure, manganese

ABSTRACT: The paper studies with a KAMEKA micro-probe the distribution of manganese chromium and nickel in ferrite and austenite in two-phase chromium-nickel steels with a content of about 0.1% C, 21% Cr, 0.5--9.8% Mn, 3.1--6.6% Ni, some of which were further alloyed with about 2% Mo and 0.3% Ti. It was found that the distribution factor in the range of chemical composition studied is approximately constant; about 1.2 for chromium, and 0.9 for manganese. For nickel, this factor depends upon its content in the alloy and varies from 0.55 to 0.65 in the range studied. The heat of solution was found to be about +500 cal/mol for chromium, about -300

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4017926

for manganese and from -1,000 to -1,500 for nickel, depending on the nickel content. The data determined for chromium and nickel agreed well with those cited in the literature. The value of -2,040 cal/mol given for manganese in the literature is based on balanced binary Fe--Mn diagrams, where the breakdown of the manganese into alpha and gamma phases is determined indirectly (dilatometrically, metallographically, etc.), and conflicts with all practical experience thus far gained. The paper also shows that in the alloys studied the heat of solution depends on the temperature, which contradicts Zener (Transactions of the Am. Inst. of Mining and Metall. Engineers, 167, 1946) and Jones and Pumphrey (J. Iron and Steel Inst., 163, 1949), who derived the equation for the heat of solution under the assumption that its distribution does not depend either on the temperature or on the concentration of the alloy elements. The authors could not decide from their experiments whether this disagreement was due to the higher concentration of the alloy elements in the specimens or whether that assumption was unjustified. Original has 6 tables, 8 graphs, and 2 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu a technologie, Prague (State Experimental Establishment for Material and Technology); Laboratorium fyziky kovov SAV, Bratislava (Laboratory for the Physics of Metals of the SAV)

Card 2/2

VYKLICKY, M., inz.

Corrosion resistance of the Cr21Ni5 type of two-phase steels.
Strojirenstvi 14 no.7:509-517 Jl '64.

1. State Research Institute of Materials and Technology, Prague.

VYKLITSKIY, M.; KHALIK, F.; TUMA, G.

Distribution of elements in the α- and γ-phases of chromium nickel austenitic and ferritic steels. Avtom. svar. 17 no.2:30-37 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut materialov i tekhnologii Akademii nauk Chekhoslovatskoy Sotsialisticheskoy Respubliki.

S/261/62/000/008/002/005
I006/I206

AUTHOR: Vykopal, Jan

TITLE: Packing of centrifugal compressor shaft

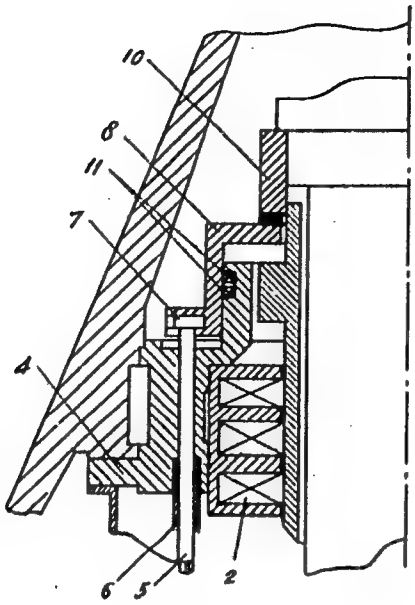
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 34. Kompressory i kholodil'naya tekhnika, no. 8, 1962, 10, abstract 34.8.77. P. Czech patent, class 59b, 2, no. 94450, March 15, 1960

TEXT: A stuffing box for centrifugal compressor is proposed, the filling of which can be replaced without its stopping .Through stuffing-box 4 (see figure) passes lightening bolt 5, the passage is packed and a moving nut 6 is put on the bolt above packing .The bolt head 7 passes into stuffing-box cover 8. Between box cover and shaft the stuffinig 2 is laid, which is pressed from above by ring 10, put on the shaft. Stuffing 11 is laid similarly between body of box and its cover. There is 1 figure.

Card 1/2

Packing of centrifugal...

S/261/62/000/008/002/005
I006/I206



Figure

Card 2/2

VYKOPAL, Josef
SURNAME, Given Names

(1).

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: DVM

Affiliation: Okres Veterinary Organization (Okresni veterinarni zarizeni) Prostejov

Source: Prague, Veterinarstvi, Vol 11, No 9, Sept 1961; pp 347- 348

Data: "Veterinary Popular Education in Prostejov Okres"

GPO 98164

Vykoukal, J.

H22

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Category : Chemical Technology. Chemical Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 51019

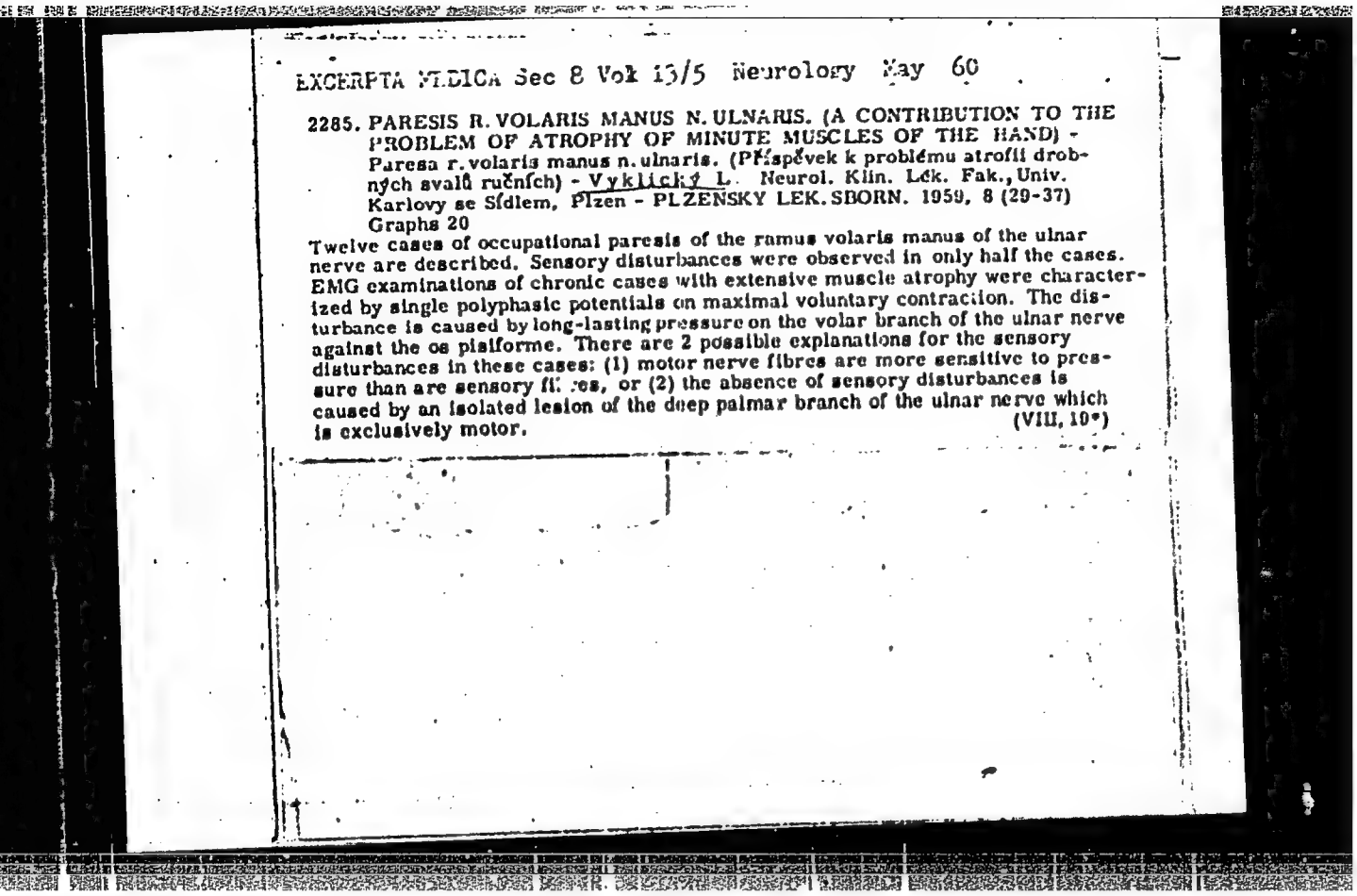
Author : Vykoukal, J.
Institute : -
Title : New Method for Determining Softening Point of Tars and of Other Analogical Materials

Orig Pub. : Paliva, 1958, 38, No 6, 185-187

Abstract : Developed and tested are two alternates of the determination method of tars' softening point. They differ from the Kramer-Sarnov's method mainly in the fact that mercury is not used. The analysed tar sample, while soft, is placed in a bronze tube, connected by a rubber ring to a glass tubing. The sample is melted, employing eitherglass or metal plate. Pressure of 5gr of Hg is substituted by 1) pressure of a water column or of a mixture of glycerine and

Card:

H-117



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 13/5 Neurology May 60

2285. PARESIS R. VOLARIS MANUS N. ULNARIS. (A CONTRIBUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF ATROPHY OF MINUTE MUSCLES OF THE HAND) - Paresa r. volaris manus n. ulnaris. (Příspěvek k problému atrofií drobných svalů ručních) - Vyklický L. Neurol. Klin. Lék. Fak., Univ. Karlovy se Sídlem, Plzen - PLZENSKY LEK. SBORN. 1959, 8 (29-37) Graphs 20

Twelve cases of occupational paresis of the ramus volaris manus of the ulnar nerve are described. Sensory disturbances were observed in only half the cases. EMG examinations of chronic cases with extensive muscle atrophy were characterized by single polyphasic potentials on maximal voluntary contraction. The disturbance is caused by long-lasting pressure on the volar branch of the ulnar nerve against the os pisiforme. There are 2 possible explanations for the sensory disturbances in these cases: (1) motor nerve fibres are more sensitive to pressure than are sensory fibres, or (2) the absence of sensory disturbances is caused by an isolated lesion of the deep palmar branch of the ulnar nerve which is exclusively motor. (VIII, 10*)

ACC NR: AP7003774 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0032/66/016/012/0909/0914

AUTHOR: Vyklicky, M. (Engineer); Kabrhel, A. (Engineer); Mericka, M.

ORG: State Research Institute of Materials, Prague (Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu)

TITLE: Oxidation resistance of chromium and chromium-nickel [stainless] steels

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 16, no. 12, 1966, 909-914

TOPIC TAGS: ~~chromium~~ stainless steel, ~~chromium~~ nickel ~~stainless~~ steel, ~~stainless steel oxidation resistance~~ metal oxidation, chromium steel

ABSTRACT: A series of 24 wrought and cast stainless steels, 11 straight-chromium (7.01—27.25% chromium and 0—1.0% aluminum), and 13 chromium-nickel steels (17.5—27.51% chromium, 2.22—38.91% nickel, 0—0.82% titanium) were subjected to oxidation tests in air at temperatures up to 1300C for up to 1000 hr. It was confirmed that the chromium content is the main factor contributing to oxidation resistance. Silicon, aluminum, and nickel, the latter at contents above 20%, also have a beneficial effect. Carbon has a negative effect. Titanium and manganese and the structure of steels (cast or wrought) had no apparent effect on the oxidation resistance under the conditions used. A straight chromium steel with 18.58% chromium and a chromium-nickel steel with 18.58% chromium and 9.22% nickel, after 1000 hr at 950C, had the same weight loss of about 300 g/m^2. However, a chromium-

Card 1/2 UDC: none

ACC NR: AP7003774

nickel steel with 21.56% chromium and 38.91% nickel and a straight-chromium steel with 23.76% chromium suffered the same weight loss after 1000 hr at 1200C and 1075C, respectively. Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 2/2

VYKLICKY, Zdenek; CHVATAL, Milan

Precision rough casting of openings in distributors of high-pressure hydraulic transmissions. Slevarenstvi 12 no.11:462-464 N '64.

1. Juranovy zavody, Brno.

S/276/63/000/001/019/028
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Vyklický, Zdeněk

TITLE: Investigating the process of ingot solidifying by the method of the similarity theory

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, no. 1, 1963, 3, abstract 1G21 ("Slévárenství", 1962, v. 10, no. 3, 94 - 96, Czech; summaries in Russian, German, English and French)

TEXT: The casting department of VUT (Brno, ČSSR) conducted an investigation of the process of ingot solidifying on a model. Stearin, that was melted on a water bath with a thermostat, was filled into a mold made of Zpm sand and 5% bentonite with 4 - 5% moisture. During the experiments it was revealed that the overheating temperature did not substantially affect the solidification process. The shape and location of shrinkage cavities are strongly affected by the temperature of the stearin pouring. By comparing the molds and the location of shrinkage cavities on steel ingots and ingots cast from various stearin and paraffin melts an optimum simulation composition of the stearin-paraffin melt was

Card 1/2

Investigating the process of...

established. For CSN no. 422661 steel the optimum mixture was composed of 95% stearin and 5% paraffin. The initial phase diagram of the stearin-paraffin melt was analogous to an Fe-Fe_3C diagram. On the basis of experiments it was established that the composition proposed can be used for simulating the solidifying process of steel castings in sand molds and chills. It is shown that the equations determining the magnitude of the thermal and electric fluxes are identical. As a result the electric simulation of thermal processes is possible.

I. E'bert

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

CA

12

Determination of lactic acid in cottage cheese. G. Vykoukal. *Věstník Českoslov. Akad. Zemědělské* 9, 406-7 (1933).—Lactic acid (I) was detd. in an indirect way by boiling cottage cheese with H_2O and $BaCO_3$ and decompg. Ba lactate with H_2SO_4 to $BaSO_4$, from which I was calcd. When compared with some other common methods the new method was found to be easier. It gave results, however, about 0.16% higher. J. Kučera

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

39931
Z/031/62/010/009/001/001
D008/D102

1.1900
AUTHOR: Vykruta, Jan, Doctor

TITLE: Dynamic roller burnishing

PERIODICAL: Strojirenska výroba, v. 10, no. 9, 1962, 452-456

TEXT: Dynamic roller burnishing is a new method of surface finishing by forming invented by Vaclav Adam, Order of Labor winner of the Technometra in Semily. The method is based on the principle that when impacts are applied at a certain speed rate instead of static force, the forming effectiveness is considerably increased. The impacts are produced by periodic acceleration of the forming parts rolling over the workpiece surface at a constant speed. The dynamic rolling heads consist of one or two rows of rollers installed in a cage which is pivoted coaxially with both the cylindrical workpiece surface and a polygonal cam. A motion relatively opposed to that of the cam is imparted to the cage through engagement with the workpiece surface of felt or silon liners, inserted into the cage surface between the rollers of one row. The dynamic rolling heads are produced for diameters corresponding to standard reamer dimensions. A head always has

Card 1/2

Dynamic roller burnishing

2/031/62/010/009/001/001
D008/D102

a definite working diameter range and its diameter has to be adjusted by exchanging some of its parts. It cannot be adjusted continuously. The minimum-to-maximum ratio of the working range of the hole-finishing head is 1:1.25, while the ratio of the shaft-finishing head is 1:1.5. Dynamic roller burnishing is suitable for surface finishing of holes, pipes, shafts, etc. It can be used for any of the following purposes or their combinations: (1) To obtain close geometrical and dimensional tolerances; (2) To smooth rough surfaces; (3) To increase the material strength. There are 10 figures.

ASSOCIATION: VVSN , Praha (VVSN, n.p., Working Tools), Prague

Card 2/2

VYKRUTA, Jan, dr.

"Thread rolling" by Zurawski, Sikora, Pluzek. Reviewed by Jan Vykruta. Stroj vyr 11 no.8:422-423 Ag '63.

VYKRUTA, Jan, dr.

"Metal finishing by pressure" by J.G. Snejder [Shneyder, Yu.G.].
Reviewed by Jan Vykruta. Stroi vyr 12 no.4:311 Ap'64.

VYKOUK, V.

Present situation and prospects for future development of glass electric conduits. p. 148

SKLAR A KERAMIK. (Ministerstvo lehkého průmyslu) Praha, Czechoslovakia

Vol. 4, no. 6, June 1954

East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 1 Jan. 1956

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concrete. H-13

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 2080.

Author : Vykouk, V.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Large Glass Equipment.

Orig Pub: Sklar a Keramik, 1957, No 1, 322-324.

Abstract: Large size glass equipment (GE) is used in laboratories as well as in industry. Large GE is often used in the form of various containers for storing solutions; they usually have a volume of 30, 50, 80, 100 liters and larger. Frequently the containers have an opening on the bottom and are equipped with a cover. Sometimes GE are used in the determination of speed of a flowing liquid

Card 1/2

VYKOUK, V.

New products of technical glass. p.140.
(Sklar A Keramik, Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

VYKOUK, V.

Size of glass pipes.

P. 230, (Sklar A Keramik) Vol. 7, no. 8, Sept. 195?, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H and Their Uses. Part II. Ceramics, Glass, Binding Materials. Concrete.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 51074

Author : Vykouk, Vlastimil
Inst : -
Title : Glass Tube Sizes.

Orig Pub : Sklar a keramik, 1957, 7, No 8, 230-237

Abstract : Glass tubes are distinguished by high smoothness of their surfaces, even after a prolonged use and action of corrosive chemical reagents. Glass tubes are characterized by a lower pressure drop at the identical mean flow rates. Pressure drops for water flow in glass tube was 42 per-

Card : 1/2

VYKOUK, V.

Large glass apparatus.

P. 322 (Sklar a Keramik. Vol. 7, no. 11, Nov. 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (FEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

VYKOUK, V.

Tension resulting from glass temperature changes. p. 260.

SYLAR A KERAMIK. (Ministerstvo lehkeho prumyslu) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9, no. 9, Sept. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

VYKOUK, V.

Strains resulting from changes in glass temperature. p. 295.

SYLAR A KERAMIK. (Ministerstvo lehkeho prumsylu) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9, no. 10, Oct, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

25(2)

CZ/4-59-11-15/56

AUTHOR: Vykouk, Vlastimil, Engineer

TITLE: The Use of Glass in Plants

PERIODICAL: Nová Technika, 1959, Nr 11, pp 505-508 (CSR)

ABSTRACT: The author reviews the use of glass in manufacturing processes and reports on the exhibition of Czechoslovakian glass in Moscow. The following products made of glass were displayed among others: tubes for conveying liquids, conveying tubes for materials, tubes for pneumatic conveyance, for centrifugal pumps etc. A general description of the properties of various types of chemical glassware now produced is given. The heat ductility coefficient α of common types of glassware which do not stand quick heat variations is 90×10^{-7}. The coefficient of borosilicate glass, which stands heat variations of up to $100^{\circ}C$, is 50×10^{-7} to 30×10^{-7}. "Kavalier" type glass has an α-coefficient of 80×10^{-7}, "Palex" type glass of 64×10^{-7}, "Sial" type glass of 47×10^{-7} and "Simax" of 32×10^{-7}. The Czechoslovakian glass industry is leading in the production of glass for the chemical industry. Moreover, it also makes glass products used in the food industry, in the pharmaceutical industry, in the textile and ceramic

Card 1/4

CZ/4-59-11-15/56

The Use of Glass in Plants

industries, in refining processes of metals - electrolysis of copper - etc. Glass water pipes and pipes for carrying other liquids are produced in the following sizes: "Js" 15, 25, 32, 40, 50, 70 (65), 80, 100 and 150. Up to the "Js" 70 size they are made of "Sial" glass and have a length of 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 800, 1,000, 1,500, 2,000 and 3,000 mm. The pipes of sizes larger than "Js" 70 are made of "Simax" glass. Elbow joints, T-sections, U-sections etc. are also being made of glass. A description of the methods of joining the tubes is given; buna, rubber, rubberasbestos, polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene and Teflon are used as antileak cement. The "Js" 50 type tubes withstand a pressure of 45 atm. The "Js" 32, 40 and 50 type tubes are usually used for a pressure of up to 3 atm. Tubes of a wall thickness of 4-6 mm resist breaking and heat variations up to 100°C when heated or up to 60°C when cooled. Conveying tubes are used especially in mills; they are smooth and tube sections have a length of 2 m; they are joined by rubber sleeves. "Cyclones" for pneumatic conveyance are made of "Js" 80 glass. The water pipes presently produced have an internal diameter of 80, 100 and 125 mm, they are also joined by rubber sleeves. These tubes also have a length of 2 m, they resist a pressure of 7 atm and a water temperature of 60°C. The higher production cost of glass water pipes is compensated by their

Card 2/4

anticorrosive qualities. In pneumatic conveyance of non.onductive materials static electricity is produced and has to be grounded. Glass boilers are produced up to a capacity of 150 l; the largest glass cylinders have a diameter of 300-400 mm. Glass is also used for the production of coolers in spite of its low heat conductivity; in steam condensation 350-450 kcal/m^2 °C/h can be obtained; a glass cooler with a surface of 5 m^2 has a diameter of 170 mm and a height of 2,300 mm. Electrically-heated distillation equipment with a capacity of 10, 20 and 35 l/h and steam-heated distillation equipment for a capacity of 60-100 l/h are produced. An automatic distillation plant of 500 l/h capacity is planned to be built. Equipment for softening and deionization of water with a capacity of up to 1,000 l/h are being produced; they use ion exchanger resins and are remote controlled. Further information may be obtained from the n.p. Průmyslové sklo (Industrial Glass, People's Enterprise) and from publications of the SNTL. Photograph 1 shows an exhibition of glassware. Photograph 2 shows visitors observing water passing through tubes. Photograph 3 shows products made from melted basalt. Photograph 4 shows complicated glass equipment for the chemical industry. Photograph 5 shows the "bottle-corridor" consisting of 15,000 bottles.

The Use of Glass in Plants CZ/4-59-11-15/56

There are 5 photographs.

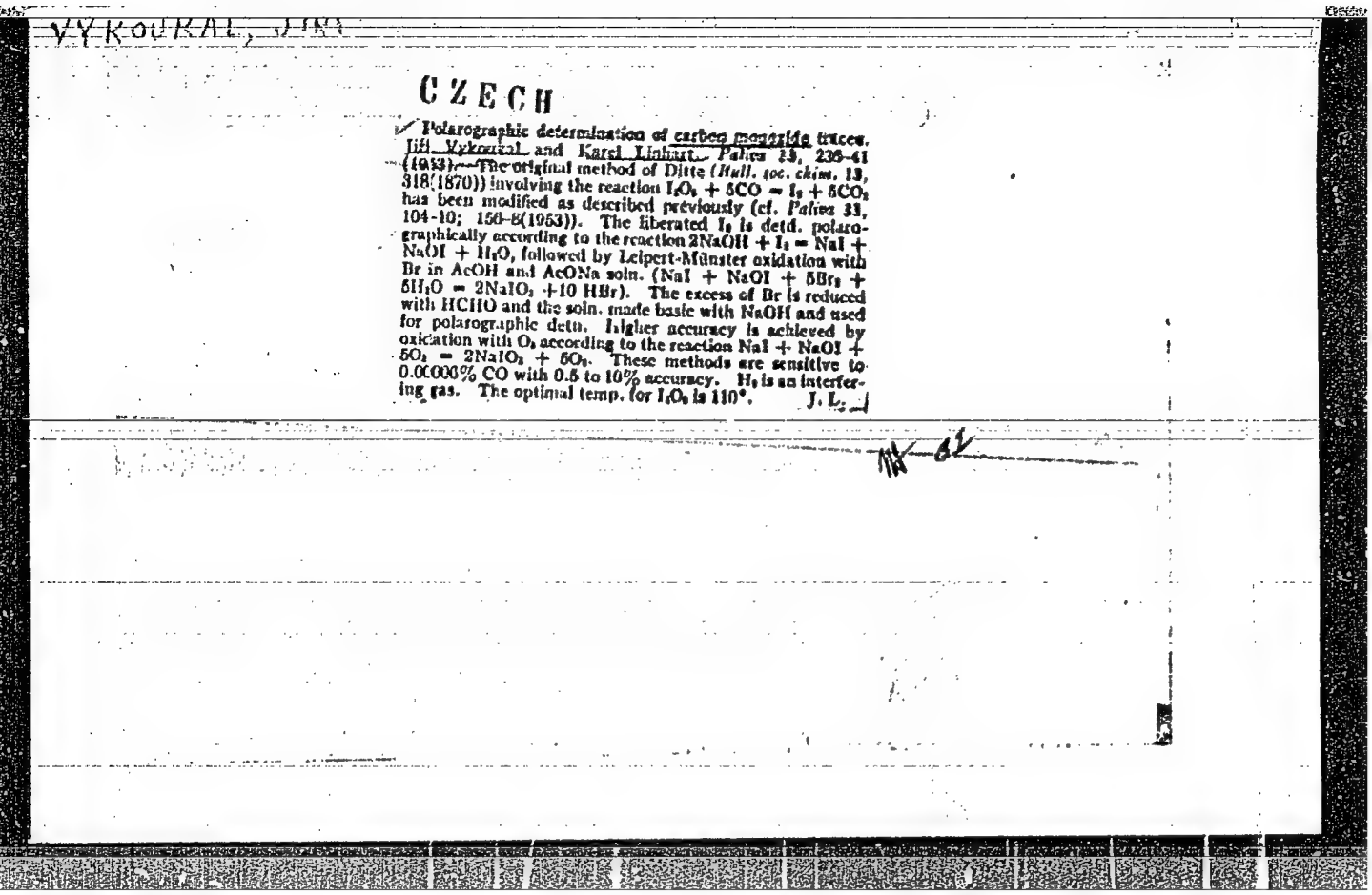
ASSOCIATION: Průmyslové sklo, n.p. (Industrial Glass, People's Enterprise)

Card 4/4

VYKOUK, Vlastimil, inz.

Industrial glass pipelines and apparatus. Sklar a keramik 13 no.8:208-209 Ag '63.

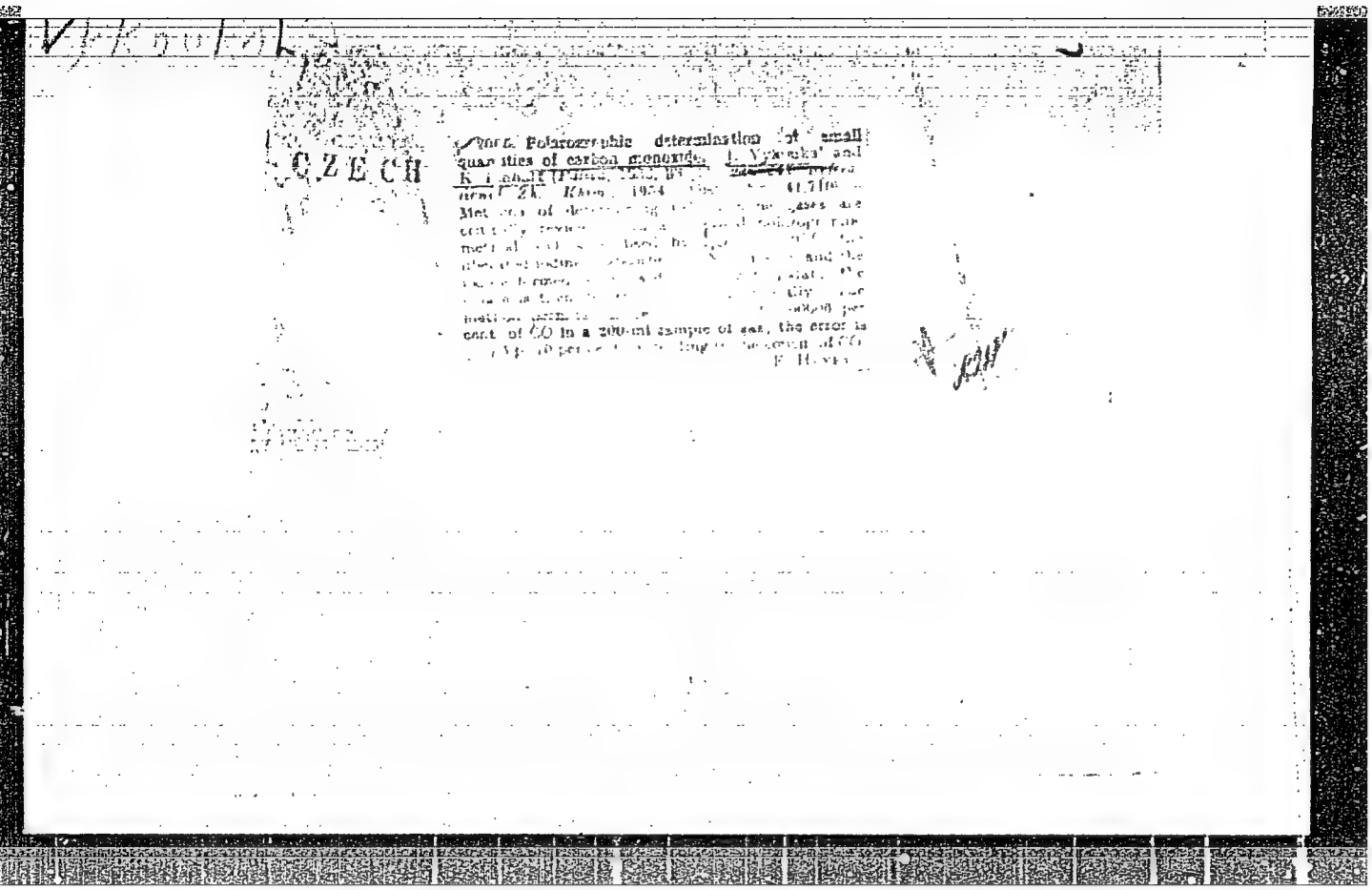
1. Prumslove sklo, n.p., Praha.

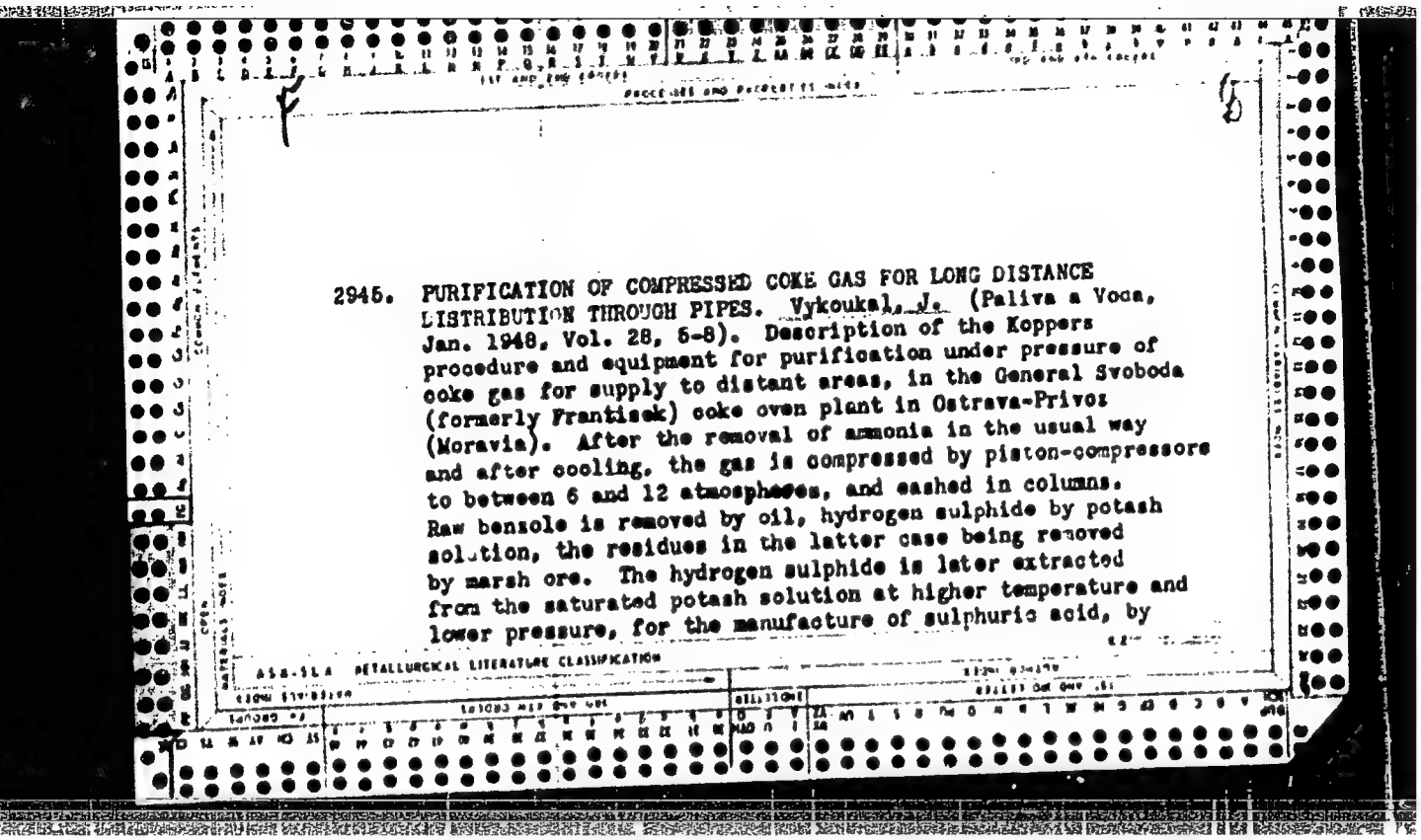


VYKOUKAL, JIRI

CZECH

Polarographic determination of carbon monoxide traces. Jiří Vykoukal and Karel Linhart. *Palivo* 33, 236–41 (1953).—The original method of Ditte (*Bull. soc. chim.* 13, 318(1870)) involving the reaction $I_2O_5 + 5CO = I_2 + 5CO_2$ has been modified as described previously (cf. *Palivo* 33, 104–10; 156–8(1953)). The liberated I_2 is detd. polarographically according to the reaction $2NaOH + I_2 = NaI + NaOI + H_2O$, followed by Leipert-Münster oxidation with Br in AcOH and AcONa soln. ($NaI + NaOI + 5Br_2 + 5H_2O = 2NaIO_3 + 10 HBr$). The excess of Br is reduced with HCHO and the soln. made basic with NaOH and used for polarographic detn. Higher accuracy is achieved by oxidation with O_2 according to the reaction $NaI + NaOI + 5O_2 = 2NaIO_3 + 5O_3$. These methods are sensitive to 0.00003% CO with 0.5 to 10% accuracy. H_2 is an interfering gas. The optimal temp. for I_2O_5 is 110°. J. L.





2945. PURIFICATION OF COMPRESSED COKE GAS FOR LONG DISTANCE LISTRIBUTION THROUGH PIPES. Vykoukal, J. (Paliva a Voda, Jan. 1948, Vol. 28, 5-8). Description of the Koppers procedure and equipment for purification under pressure of coke gas for supply to distant areas, in the General Svoboda (formerly Frantisek) coke oven plant in Ostrava-Privoz (Moravia). After the removal of ammonia in the usual way and after cooling, the gas is compressed by piston-compressors to between 6 and 12 atmospheres, and washed in columns. Raw benzole is removed by oil, hydrogen sulphide by potash solution, the residues in the latter case being removed by marsh ore. The hydrogen sulphide is later extracted from the saturated potash solution at higher temperature and lower pressure, for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, by

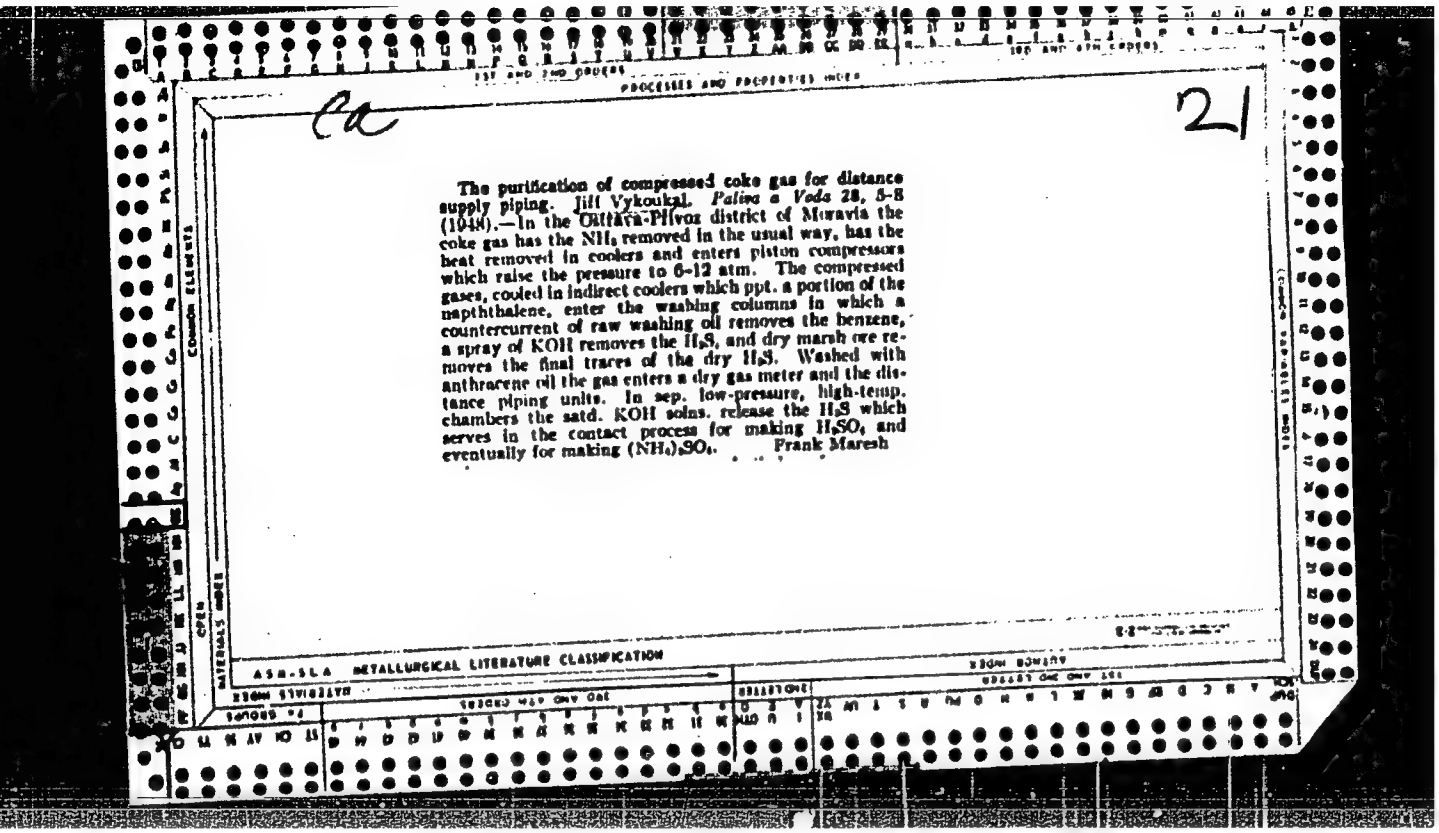
combustion and contact oxidation, and subsequent manufacture of ammonium sulphate. The gas is dried by means of anthracene oil before entering the holder.

VYKOUKAL, J.

Vykoukal, J.; Linhart, K.

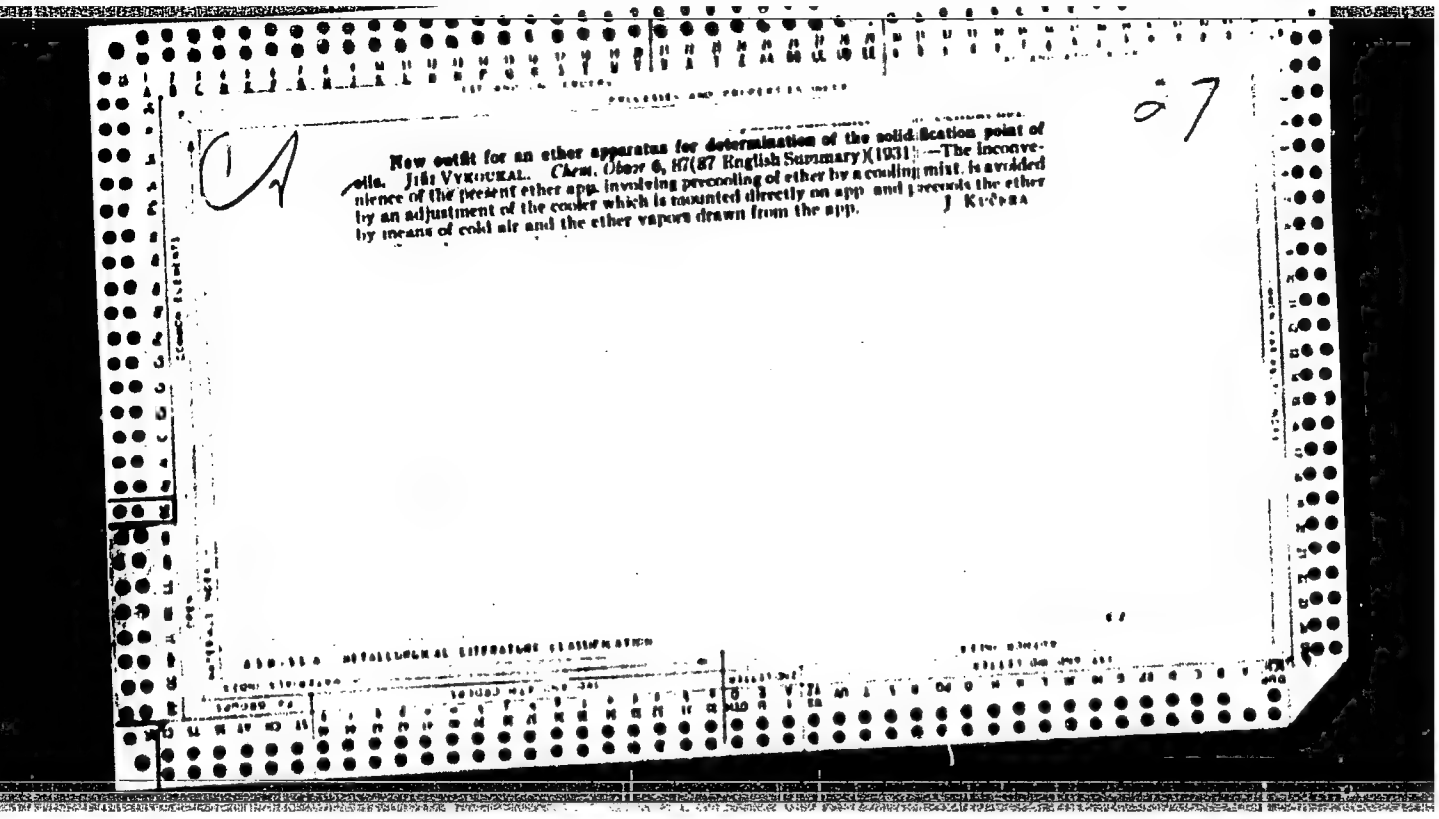
"Polarographic Determination of Small Amounts of Carbon Monoxide."
p. 236. (Paliva. Vol. 33, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Praha.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1954, Uncl. Vol. 3, No. 3



21

The purification of compressed coke gas for distance supply piping. Jiří Vykoukal. *Paliva a Voda* 28, 5-8 (1948).—In the Ostrava-Přívoz district of Moravia the coke gas has the NH_3 removed in the usual way, has the heat removed in coolers and enters piston compressors which raise the pressure to 6-12 atm. The compressed gases, cooled in indirect coolers which ppt. a portion of the naphthalene, enter the washing columns in which a countercurrent of raw washing oil removes the benzene, a spray of KOH removes the H_2S, and dry marsh ore removes the final traces of the dry H_2S. Washed with anthracene oil the gas enters a dry gas meter and the distance piping units. In sep. low-pressure, high-temp. chambers the satd. KOH solns. release the H_2S which serves in the contact process for making H_2SO_4 and eventually for making $(NH_4)_2SO_4$. Frank Maresh



New outfit for an ether apparatus for determination of the solidification point of oils. Jiří VYKOUKAL. *Chem. Obzor* 6, 87(87 English Summary)(1931).—The inconvenience of the present ether app. involving precooling of ether by a cooling mixt. is avoided by an adjustment of the cooler which is mounted directly on app. and precools the ether by means of cold air and the ether vapors drawn from the app. J. KUČERA

Vy Kouka L, Jiri

The chemical composition and the analysis of mine-fire products. Jiří Vykoukal (Vysoká škola chem.-technol., Prague). *Chem. a Ind.* 5, 317–51 (1955).—V. analyzes the chem. processes taking place in heating coal *in situ* and in coal-mine fires. The chem. compn. of the mine-fire products and its importance for the safety in mines are discussed. The instruments used and the methods employed for the analysis of the mine atm. and of the fire products are described. A new method is proposed for their exact analysis.

I. Hyne

VYKOUKAL, JIRI.

Rozbory cernouhelnych dehtu, benzolu a vyrobku z nich. (Vyd. 1.) Praha, Technicko-vedecke vydavatelstvi, 1951. 177 p. (Chemicka technologie, sv. 6, dil 3, kapitola 4: Technicke rozbory) (Analyses of bituminous coal tars, benzol, and their products. 1st ed. illus., bibl., index, table)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 12 December 1956

VYKOUKAL, J.

An apparatus to determine benzol and other hydrocarbons, and similar matters, dissolved or emulsified in water.

P. 233, (Paliva) Vol. 37, no. 7, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

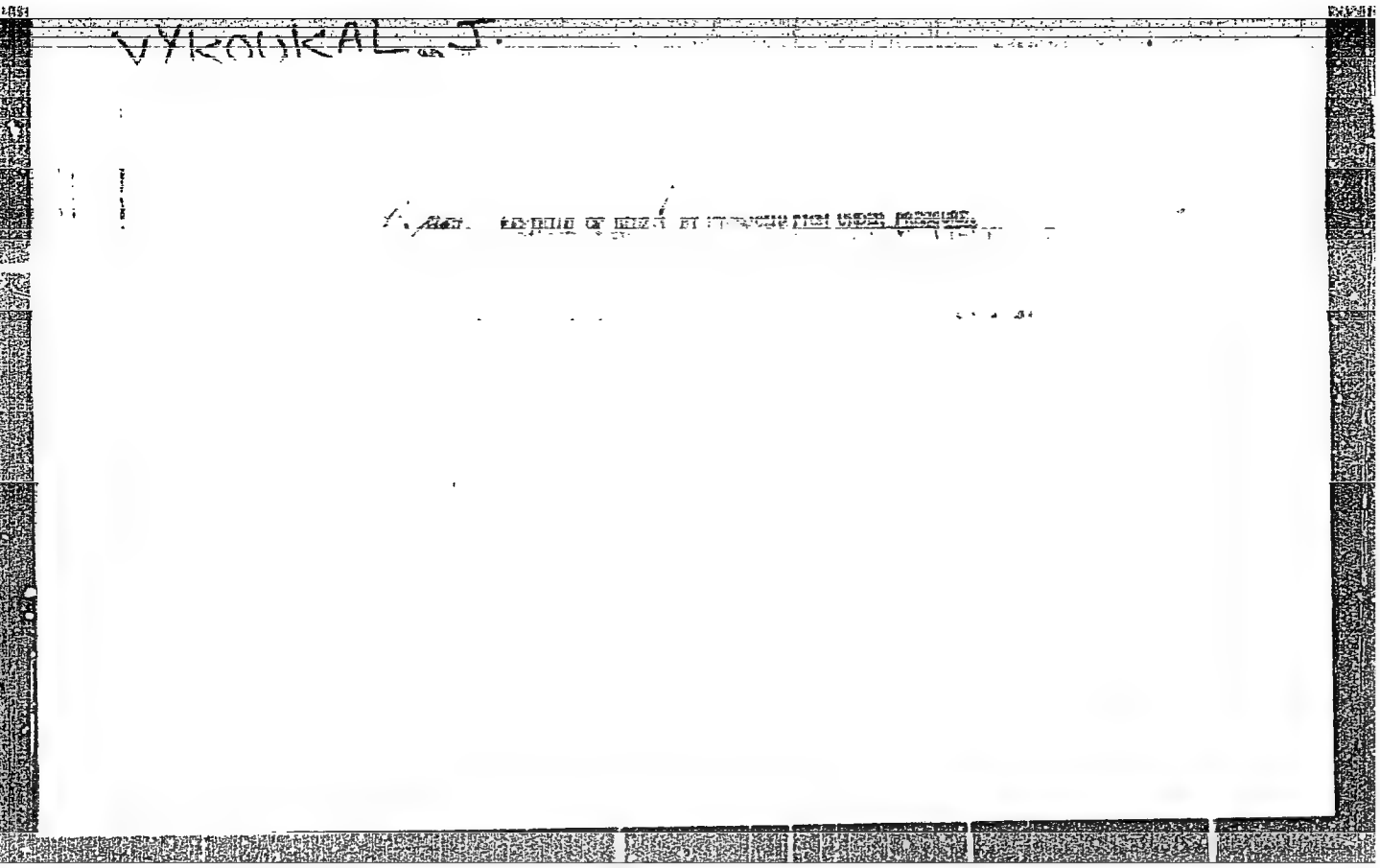
SO: Monthly Inddex of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

VYKOUKAL J.

VYKOUKAL, J. Chemical composition and analysis of products of combustion resulting from mine fires. p. 347.
Pure Stream Month and the mining industry. p. 355.

Vol. 5, No. 9, Sept. 1955
UHLI
TECHNOLOGY
Praham Czechoslovakia

So: East Europeon Accessions, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956



VYKOUKAL, J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Treatment of Solid Combustible Minerals. H-22

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Khim., No 14, 1958, No 47996.

Author : J. Vykoukal.
Inst : -
Title : Hydrogenotic Benzene Purification under Pressure.

Orig Pub : Paliva, 1957, 37, No. 4, 120 - 126.

Abstract : Results of comparative tests of various benzene purification methods with the hydrogenotic purification, comprising experiments on pilot plant scale, are given. Data concerning the material expenditure, yield and quality of products, and the parameters of the technological process are presented. It is noted that there are reasons for the introduction of this method into the industrial practice in Czechoslovakia.

Card 1/1

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- VYKOUKAL, J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Part 3. - Treatment of Solid Combustible Minerals. H-21

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 12486.

Author : J. Vykoukal.

Inst : Not given

Title : Device for Determination of Contents of Benzene and Other Hydrocarbons or Analogous Substances wither Solute, or Emulsified in Water.

Orig Pub : Paliva, 1957, 37, No 7, 233 - 235.

Abstract : The device consists of a distillation flask with a dephlegmator, in the bottom part of which a calibrated condensate collector is set; the water condensing in the collector can flow back into the flask, and the solute or emulsified substance is measured. The determination accu-

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Part 3. - Treatment of Solid Combustible Minerals. H-21

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 12486.

Abstract : racy is > 0.01 to 0.001 volumetric %%. The proposed method and device may be used at gas, coke-by-product works, tar distilleries and other factories.

Card 2/2

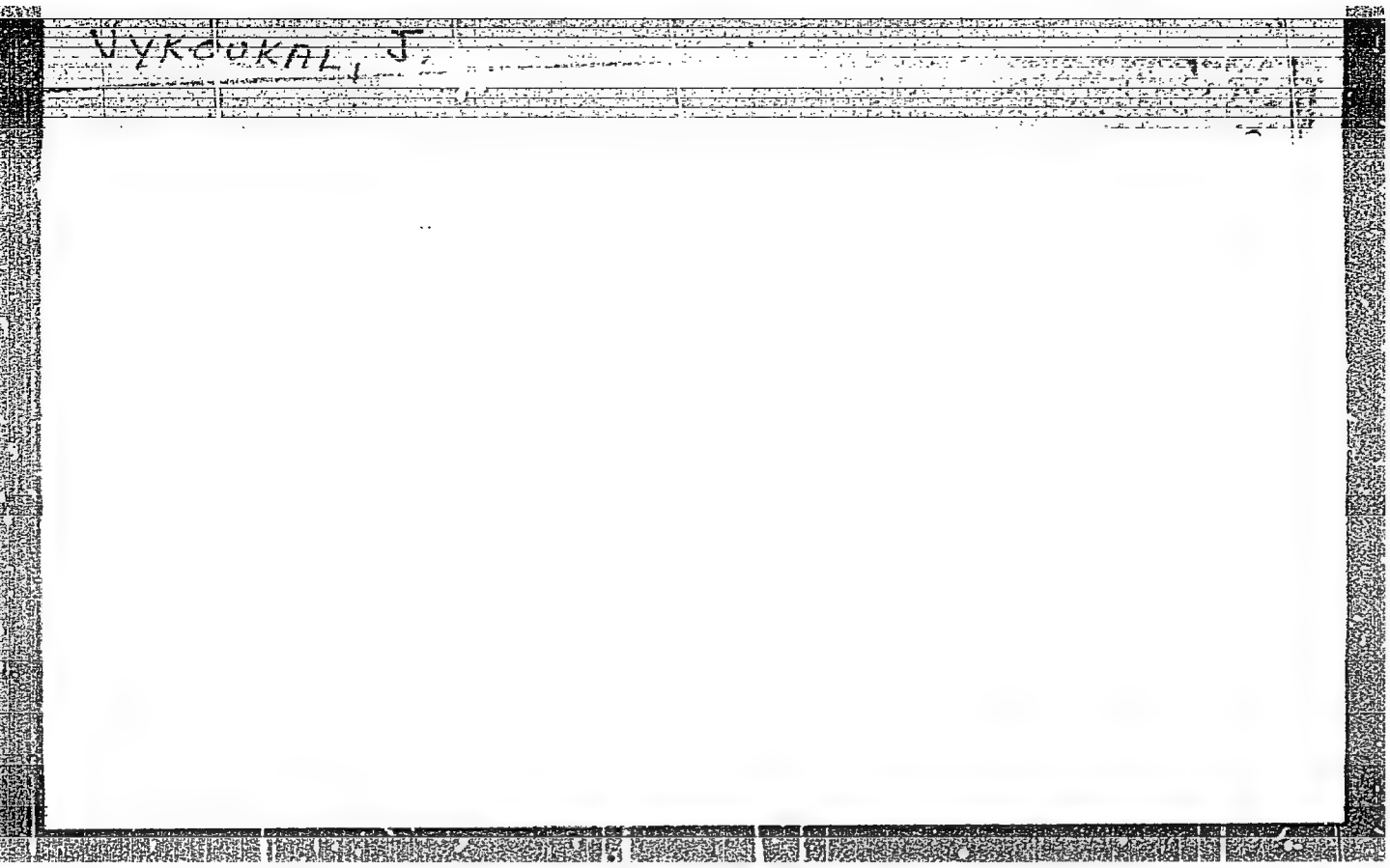
VYKOUKAL, Jiri, inz., dr.

Dephenolization of coking waste waters. Hut listy 16 no.5:315-318 My '61.

1. Nova hut Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava - Kuncice.

VYKOUKAL, J., dr. inz.

Naphthalene washing by tar in terminal cooler. Paliva 44 no. 4:114-115 Ap '64.



VYKOUKAL, M.

Planning for prospecting. p. 267.

RUDY Vol. 3, no. 9, Sept. 1955

Czechoslovakia

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, no. 7 July 1956

VYKOUKAL, M.

Problem of extracting minor ore deposits. p. 142. RUDY. (Ministerstvo hutniho prumyslu a rudnych dolu) Praha. Vol. 4, no. 5, May 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

VYKOUKAL, R.

"Modern Trends in the Development of Automobile Motors". p. 260 (Strojirenstvi, Vol. 3, no. 4, Apr. 1953, Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 3 Library of Congress, March 1954 ~~1953~~, Uncl.

VYKOUKAL, R.

"For Higher Efficiency and Economy in Automobile Motors." p. 179, Praha, Vol. 4, no. 3, Mar. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

VYKOUKAL, R.

Effect of the design of axles on the tilting of automobiles on curves. p. 890.
STROJIRENSTVI, Prague, Vol. 4, no. 12, Dec. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LV, Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956, Uncl.

VELCHAL, R.

Applicability of diesel engines to passenger cars. p. 728.
STROJNICKY. Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956 Uncl.

VOKOUKAL, B.

"Development of motor vehicles."

NOVA TECHNIKA. Praha, Czechoslovakia. No. 4, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclas

VYKOUKAL, R.

What we saw at the Brussels Automobile Show, p. 143.
SVET MOTORU, Praha, Vol. 9, no. 5, Mar. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955, Uncl.

Vykoukal, R.

"London Automobile Show, 1955." p. 803

SVET MOTORU. (Svaz pro spolupraci s armadou) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9, no. 25/26, Dec., 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, Sept. 1959

Uncl.

Vykoukal, R.

Vykoukal, R. International automobile exhibit in Brussels. p. 144.

Vol. 10, no. 5, Mar. 1956
SVET MOTORU
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Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957
No. 5

VYKOUKAL, R.

Motor trucks at the Brussels automobile show. p.176. (Svet Motoru. Praha. Vol. 10, no. 6, Mar. 1956.)

SC: MONTHLY List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC., Vol 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

VYKOUKAL, R.

Learning about the transitional type of JAWA-CZ motorcycle. (To be contd.) p.178. (Svet Motoru. Praha. Vol. 10, no. 6, Mar. 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC., Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

VYKOUKAL, R.

Interesting new machinery exhibited at the London Auto Show.

p. 32 (Automobil) Vol. 1, no. 1, Jan. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, Jan. 1958

VYKOUKAL, R.

Some interesting aspects of two-cycle motors.

P. 161 (Motoristicka Soucasnost) Vol. 3, No. 2, May, 1957, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC. - VOL 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

VYKOUKAL, R.

The small car and its problems.

p. 210 (Automobil) Vol. 1, no. 7, July 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, Jan. 1958

VYKOUKAL, R. SAJDI F.

A new sports car, the Skoda 459.

p. 262 (Automobil) Vol. 1, No. 8, Aug. 1957, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC. - VOL. 7, No. 1, Jan. 1958

VYKOUKAL, R.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: SVET MOTORU . Vol. 12, no. 26, Dec. 1958.

VYKOUKAL, R. What is new in automobile motors?

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3
March 1959 Unclass.

VYKOUKAL, R., inz.

15 years of the Czechoslovak automobile industry. Nova technika no.9:393-396 S '60.

VACHTENHEIM, J.; VYKOURIL,J.

Methylthiouracil as a provocative factor in systemic lupus erythematosus. Cas. lek. cesk. 102 no.52:1413-1416 27 D'63.

1. Interni oddeleni nemocnice OUNZ v Jihlave, vedouci MUDr. V.Smid.

VYKOV, Pavel

Efficiency, Industrial

Road to Happiness. Reviewed in Znan. sila no. 2:25 F '52.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. Unclassified.

VYKOUPIL, Libor, inz.

Control of municipal transportation by the dispatching system.
Siln doprava 11 no.9:9-10 S'63.

1. Dopravni podnik, Brno.

GALETA, Antonin; VYKOUPIL, Rehor

Planning in the building enterprises. Poz stavby 12 no. 3: Supplement: Second course of new technology and economics. no. 3: 33-64 '64.

SOV/70-4-2-6/36

AUTHORS: Makarov, Ye.S. and Vykov, V.N.

TITLE: The Crystal Structure of the Compounds of Uranium with Germanium (Kristallicheskaya struktura soyedineniy urana s germaniyem)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 2, pp 183-185 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Laue, oscillation and powder photographs showed that U_5Ge_3 is hexagonal with a = 8.56 and c = 5.78 kX. d_{obs} = 13.4 g/cm^3 gives 16.8 atoms per cell representing Z = 2. By analogy the compound was assumed to have a structure of the Mn_5Si_3 (Mn_5Ge_3) type. An electron density projection onto 0001 was calculated. This showed that the structure is actually of the Mn_5Si_3 type. The space group is D^3_{6h} = C6/mcm with $4U_I$ in 4(d) positions; $6U_{II}$ in 6(g) positions with x_U = 0.24 and 6Ge in 6(g) positions with x_{Ge} = 0.62. Good agreement between observed and calculated structure factors is obtained.

Card1/2

SOV/70-4-2-6/36

The Crystal Structure of the Compounds of Uranium with Germanium

Laue and oscillation photographs of single crystals of U_3Ge_4 showed the material to be orthorhombic with a = 5.86, b = 9.86, c = 8.96 kX. UGe_2 was similarly shown to be orthorhombic with a = 4.11, b = 15.1, c = 3.97 kX. Z = 12 and the dimensions of the unit cell are similar to those of $ZrSi_2$ and $ZrGe_2$. Comparisons of observed S.F.s and those calculated using $ZrSi_2$ coordinates gave a reliability factor of 0.25. The $ZrSi_2$ structure with space group D_{2h}^{17} = Cmcm is therefore likely. It was confirmed that UGe_3 has the $AuCu_3$ structure with a = 4.197 kX. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: October 30, 1958

Card 2/2

(A) L 11005-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG/WH

ACC NR: AP5028735 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/65/001/011/2026/2030

AUTHOR: Semin, Ye. G.; Dmitriyev, I. A.; Strekalovskiy, V. N.; Vykovskiy, V. S.

ORG: Ural Polytechnic Institute im. S. M. Kirov, Sverdlovsk (Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Catalyzed crystallization of a beryl melt

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 11, 1965, 2026-2030

TOPIC TAGS: beryllium compound, catalyzed crystallization, titanium dioxide, manganese compound, aluminum oxide, aluminum compound, silicate, x ray diffraction analysis, thermal effect, melting

ABSTRACT: The crystallization of a quenched beryl melt catalyzed with titanium and manganese dioxides was studied. X-ray diffraction analyses were carried out with the URS-50IM diffractometer. It was shown that the crystallization occurs throughout the volume of the substance. The presence of manganese promotes the formation of phenakite in the course of the melting and quenching of the melt. Manganese and titanium dioxides have different effects on the course of the crystallization, the final mineral composition, and the intermediate metastable phases formed during the thermal treatment of the quenched beryl melt. In the case of titanium dioxide, the final phases formed by the crystallization of the beryl melt are β-cristobalite, chryso-

UDC: 546.45+553.83+661.862.65+546.711:71.7+546.851+161.6:162.2

Card 1/2

L 11005-66

ACC NR: AP5028735

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beryl, phenakite, corundum, mullite, and γ-Al_2O_3 (low-temperature modification). In the case of manganese dioxide, the final phases are β-cristobalite, chrysoberyl, phenakite, mullite, and γ-Al_2O_3 (low-temperature modification). Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11,07/ SUBM DATE: 23Jun65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 003

Beryllium
27

HW
Card 2/2

VYKRMAR, Eng. F.

DAIRYING - APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES

Rack for pipes. Mol. prom. 13 No. 9, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1953. Unclassified.

L 36971-66 EWP(f)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6027861 JP/HW SOURCE CODE: CZ/0031/65/013/008/0522/0524

AUTHOR: Vykruta, Jan (Doctor)

ORG: VVV, n.p., Narodi, Prague

TITLE: Selection of the shaping body in flat shaping

SOURCE: Strojirenska vyroba, v. 13, no. 8, 1965, 522-524

TOPIC TAGS: mechanical engineering, machine tool industry, metal forming machine tool

ABSTRACT: The article deals with two points of view, those of authors who caution against the use of ball-shaped tools, and those of readers whose preference for them is based mainly on economic considerations. The article is accompanied by critical comments and an explanation by the author. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13, 05 / SUBM DATE: none / SOV REF: 001 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.97.02 621.787 621.986

0917 1974

VYKUTIL, Josef, prof., ins., dr.

A large-distance measuring instrument of the Soviet Institute of Geodesy, Photogrammetry, and Cartography. Geod kartt obzor 6 no.11:210-212 N '60.

1. Vojenska akademie Antonina Zapotockeho, Brno.

VYKUTIL, Josef, prof., inz., dr.

Approximate solution of main geodetic tasks involving great distances. Geod kart obzor 9 no.1:3-9 Ja '63.

1. Vojenska akademie Antonina Zapotockeho, Brno.

VYKYDAL, A.

Longwall mining with controlled caving. Stavivo 42 no. 6: 218-220 '64.

1. Development Worksite of the Moravske samotove a lupkove zavody, National Enterprise, Velke Opatovice.

HERMAN, B.; HERMANOVA, K.; VYKYDAL, A.

Infectious inflammation of the liver and diabetes. Vnitrni lek. 11 no.3:237-244 Mr '65

1. Infekcni oddeleni Obvodniho ustavu narodniho zdravi, Pardubice (prednosta: MUDr. A. Vykydal) a vnitrni oddeleni Obvodniho ustavu narodni zdravi, Pardubice (prednosta: MUDr. B. Herman).

KUBIS, M.; VYKYDAL, J.; RESSL, J.; WEINBERG, J.

Phonocardiographic findings in atrial septal defects. Vnitrni lek. 11 no.6:521-526 Je'65.

1. I. vnitrni klinika Fakultni nemocnice v Olomouci (prednosta: prof. MUDr. Pavel Lukl).

SVEC, V.; VYKYDAL, M.; JORDA, V.

Eyes in antimalarial therapy. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.46:1451-1454 17 N '61.

1. Ocni klinika PU v Olomouci, prednosta prof. dr. V. Vejdovsky. I interni klinika PU v Olomouci, prednosta prof. dr. P. Lukl. Dermatologicka klinika PU v Olomouci, prednosta prof. dr. G. Lejhanec.

(ANTIMALARIALS ther) (EYE pharmacol)

KUBASTA, M.; VYKYDAL, M.; BLAHOS, J.; ZMEKAL, A.; GIKALOVOVA, I.

Electrocardiographic changes during chloroquine treatment.
Vnitrni lek. 11 no.4:361-369 Ap'65.

1. III. vnitrni klinika lekarske fakulty Palackeho University v Olomouci (prednosta: prof. MUDr. V. Pelikan) a Vyzkumny endokrinologicky ustav v Prazo (reditel: doc. MUDr. K. Silink).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Virology - Chlamydozoa. E-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 47835

Author : Skorpil, J., Vykydal, A.
Inst : -
Title : The Ornithosis Epidemic in Eastern Czechoslovakia.

Orig Pub : Prakt Lekar, 37, No 14, 639-640 (1957) (in Czech)

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

VYKYDAL, J.; RESSL,J.; DUSEK,J.

Pulmonary haemosiderosis in mitral stenosis. Cor. vasa 6 no.2: 112-119'64

1. 1st Internal Clinic and Department of Pathological Anatomy, Palacky University, Olomouc, Czechoslovakia.

*

VYKUTIL, J. Czechoslovakia

Berechnung der eungefuegten Polygonzuege (tschech.) S. 102-106

SO: Vermessungs Technik, Nov 1955, Uncl.

VYKYDAL, M.

VYKYDAL, M.

New attempts in the treatment of rheumatic diseases. Lek. listy, Brno 6 no.17-18:553-555 1 Sept 51. (CIML 21:4)

1. Of the First Internal Clinic (Head--Prof. Josef Blatny, M.D.) of Palacky University, Olomouc.

HERMAN, B.; VYKYDAL, M.

Pituitary implantation in rheumatism. Cas. lek. cesk. 90 no.27:829-831 6 July 1951. (CIML 21:1)

1. Of the Clinic of Internal Diseases of Palacky University in Olomouc (Head — Prof. Josef Blatny, M.D.).

VYKYDAL, M.

HERMAN E.; VYKYDAL, M.

Implantation of the hypophysis in the treatment of rheumatism.
Prakt. lek., Praha 31 no. 23:517 5 Dec. 1951. (CIML 21:3)

Vykydal, Miroslav,

KUBICKA, Jiri, MUDr; VYKYDAL, Miroslav, MUDr

Remarks to the article by O.Dub, V.Volk and V.Jagos: Eosinophil count is not specific for adrenalin test. Cas.lek.cesk. 91 no.10: 304-305 7 Mar 52.

1. Z reumatologickeho oddelani prof. MUDr K.Prerovskeho v st. obl. nemocnici na Bulovce.

(ADRENAL CORTEX, function test, eosinophil count, specificity)
(EOSINOPHIL COUNT, in adrenal test, specificity)

VYKYDAL, M.;TRNAVSKY, K.

Endocrine tissue therapy in rheumatology. Prakt. lek., Praha 32 no. 17:379-381 5 Sept 1952. (CLML 23:1)

1. Of the Internal Clinic (Head--Prof. J. Blatny, M.D.) of Palacky University in Olomouc.